

WEATHER FORECAST.

Clearing to-day; to-morrow fair; moderate winds, mostly southwest and west.

Highest temperature yesterday, 55; lowest, 47.

Detailed weather reports will be found on the Editorial page.

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PRICE TWO CENTS. THREE CENTS ON TRAINS AND ELSEWHERE.

BORAH CHARGES TRAFFIC IN REPUBLICAN DELEGATES; NAMES WOOD AND LOWDEN

Idaho Senator Calls for Full Publicity in Asking Preventive Law.

URGES A SPEEDY CURB

Asserts Two Democratic Candidates Also Are to Join in Dollar Orgy.

TO TELL OF IT LATER ON

Moses Defends Wood Against Accusation and Says Primaries Are Expensive.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—(Charging that two Republican candidates for the Presidential nomination are spending unaccountable sums of money and that within ten days two Democratic aspirants will be seen matching these excessive expenditures, Senator Borah (Idaho) delivered to-day a violent attack on what he called "efforts in both parties to buy the nominations." He introduced a bill of preface to his remarks a bill to require all contributors of pre-convention political funds to notify the Attorney-General of the United States immediately and requiring that the list shall be open at all times to public inspection.

Mr. Borah said that 1920 was taking on the character of a saturnalia of public corruption and charged that if the Wood and Lowden forces would tell the amounts of money they spent in the South Dakota primary campaign it would show that the votes they received represented an investment of \$10 each.

The bill which he introduced was sent to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. That it will be passed before the national conventions is highly improbable, according even to Senators who are friendly to it, partly because of the indisposition to pass such legislation in the midst of a campaign and partly because of a large question about the constitutionality of Federal interference with the election of Presidential Electors, who have been held to be State rather than national officers.

Promises to Reveal More.

Senator Borah's speech is merely the beginning. He has to-day a large amount of information about the "traffic" of the pre-convention campaign and more comes to him daily. He intends from time to time to discuss the situation from the Senate floor, as well as from the public platforms elsewhere.

Senator Moses (N. H.), Washington manager of the Wood campaign, interrupted Mr. Borah to deny that any money had been improperly used by the Wood organization and to point out the impossibility of making a campaign in which the preference of the voters must be expressed largely through primaries without carrying the candidate's claims to the people, which costs money.

The text of Senator Borah's publicity bill follows:

Any person, partnership, corporation or organization that makes any contribution for the purpose of securing the nomination of any candidate for President in excess of five hundred dollars within one day after making such contribution notify the Attorney-General of the United States at Washington, D. C., of the making of such contribution, giving the full name and the post office address of the person, partnership, corporation or organization to whom such contribution is made, and to whom made, and said bill shall be open to public inspection at all times. Any person, partnership, corporation or organization making such contribution and failing to comply in full with the terms of this section shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$25,000 or by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not more than three years, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Kenyon Suggests Investigation.

"The chief aim of this measure is publicity, but it also provides criminal punishment," said Mr. Borah. "It is necessary that Congress shall know the situation in the country and that provision be made for publicity of expense in pre-convention campaigns. State and national laws already cover certain phases of political expenditure, but they do not reach to expense in pre-convention campaigns. This measure aims to cover that gap."

"I cannot not a resolution for investigation of the present situation as to all parties and candidates serve better?" asked Senator Kenyon (Ia.).

"I recognize that it takes time to get legislation," replied Senator Borah, "and I would favor such a resolution. But I believe it is possible to get a law passed and in effect thirty days before each national convention. Nevertheless I believe a resolution of investigation would serve a useful purpose now. If those persons who are charged with pre-convention expenditures now refuse to publish the facts regarding them the public will be in the dark."

Continued on Third Page.

Williams Tells of "Great Conspiracy" Against President in Treaty Fight

JACKSON, Miss., March 26.—The peace treaty was rejected by the Senate as a result of a "great conspiracy" against President Wilson, Senator John Sharp Williams (Miss.) declared to-day in an address to the Mississippi Legislature. Declaring the treaty debate was the "most confused gabfest in the history of the world" Senator Williams said:

"The long-winded arguments in the Senate were like fiddling as Rome burned, talking with a world in chaos. Do you blame me for saying that I would rather be a dog and bay the moon than to spend one minute in the Senate after the expiration of my term of office?"

"The great conspiracy commenced when the President went to Versailles, and every time news came from Versailles that the President advocated or opposed something, the conspirators opposed his plans. They are two by four politicians, Senator Lodge is the head of the poison squad."

"I believe there are now men glad that the President is sick, perhaps hope for his death. When McKinley was shot down, when Garfield was shot, was there a Democrat but expressed sorrow? Has any one seen words of sympathy for the President in any Republican paper? A great man is sick, a great mind and a great character and they have whispered 'we've got him now.'"

"Men sometimes disparage idealists, but they are coarse grained jackasses who do so and do it because they are coarse grained, but the idealists point the way and cheer men's souls."

TO OUST WILSON SENATE UPSETS AS PARTY HEAD OLD SEED HABIT

House Democrats From South Would Wrest Control From President.

THIRD TERM BIG MENACE LAST HOPE IN CONFERENCE

Members Insist on Declaration of Intentions at San Francisco Convention.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, March 26.—With the avowed purpose of wresting control of the Democratic party from President Wilson, a combination of dissatisfied factions of the party is coming rapidly to the political forefront.

Back of the movement is the belief that the party would lose all chances for a victory in the coming election months before it occurred if President Wilson is allowed to carry out his intentions and make the peace treaty with its League of Nations one of the main planks in the party platform.

The leading factors in the "dissatisfaction combine" are the Senators who voted for the Lodge reservations to the treaty, the forces led by W. J. Bryan, who has stated that it would be party suicide to make the treaty a leading issue in the campaign, and the Southern Democrats in the House, led by Representative Kitchin (N. C.), who also share the Bryan view, but have other causes for discontent against Mr. Wilson's leadership.

The House Democrats fear that the President is contemplating a third term to retain his control of the party long enough to attempt again to put the peace treaty into effect as he wants it. They know that he is certain to make a strong fight to name the candidate at San Francisco if he steps out of the race, and to make the peace treaty a clear cut issue. They are opposed unalterably to the President running again or naming a candidate who shares his views on the peace treaty.

The fact that the House Democrats representing the South, the Democratic stronghold, believe that for the sake of the party Mr. Wilson's views no longer should control its direction. A series of attacks on the President, similar to those made yesterday by Representative Humphreys (Miss.), when he called upon the President to announce immediately that he will not be a candidate for a third term, is planned on the floor of the House by the Democratic leaders, it was learned to-day.

Silence on the third term question continued to-day at the White House, despite the challenge of the House Democrats as voiced by Mr. Humphreys. The belief is that the President will ignore such appeals from members of his own party and remain silent until the Democratic convention meets.

Close friends of the President pointed out that for him to make an announcement against a third term would tend to weaken his position of leadership. To this the "dissatisfactionists" reply that the party and not personal ambition should be the consideration in this. Such an announcement, his friends think, would greatly strengthen those forces seeking to take control of the party away from the President. Leaders have indicated that he has no such intention. They point to the fact that Vance McCormick, manager of two Wilson campaigns, is now actively supporting the President. Mr. McCormick has indicated that he has no such intention. They point to the fact that Vance McCormick, manager of two Wilson campaigns, is now actively supporting the President. Mr. McCormick has indicated that he has no such intention.

Aids Women's Activities in Army. WASHINGTON, March 26.—Mrs. John B. Cawsey of San Francisco has been appointed by Secretary Baker as director of women's activities for the army. She will have general supervision over army hostess houses and will promote cooperation between the army and the women of the country.

JURY TO PROBE HENRY CHARGES IN VICE EXPOSE

Hirshfield Also. Opens Attack on Assistant District Attorney Smith.

'PARTNER OF GAMBLER'

Testimony of Henry Goldwater in Police Inquiry Made Public.

SWANN BACKS HIS AID

Sweeping Investigation Promised Into Graft Accusations Involving Officials.

Inspector Dominick Henry's charges against Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, made Thursday in the form of six affidavits, in effect accusing the vice and graft prosecutor of official corruption, are to be investigated by the Extraordinary Grand Jury, beginning next week.

In fact, the Grand Jury of which Raymond F. Altmire is foreman, and William Rand the counsel under assignment as Deputy Attorney-General, will examine the whole mass of accusation and counter accusation which has been centered since Mr. Smith obtained the indictment of Third Deputy Police Commissioner Police and Detective John J. Gannon of Inspector Henry's staff.

Its object is to find out if possible who is lying and who is not, to give Mr. Smith, if his own hands are clean, a chance to clear up the charges, which he says are false, and to expose his detractors if such they prove to be.

Inspector Henry himself will be called as an important witness, as will Police Commissioner Enright. Henry is likely to prove an especially interesting figure, for it became known yesterday that in testifying before the same Grand Jury in January he was asked if he knew anything against James E. Smith, and he answered that he did not. In his presence the Grand Jury is likely to compare this avowal with the affidavits which the inspector says he made two years ago, charging Smith with conniving at crime, and which he caused to be published yesterday morning.

Hirshfield Takes a Hand.

Assault No. 2 was directed at Assistant District Attorney Smith last night. It came from the Irish administration, as represented by the Commissioner of Accounts, David Hirshfield. Mr. Hirshfield gave out for publication testimony taken by him in January, 1918, of Harry S. Goldwater, described as a gambler. Goldwater accused Mr. Smith of having been his partner in the operation of the Clivitas Club, at 256 West 165th street, as a gambling club, and suggested 25 percent as his proper share; that in 1916, he left the club in July, 1916, and that he had received several hundred dollars of the profits of this club to Mr. Smith in the latter's office at the Criminal Courts Building, and gave it to him as "rent." Charles S. Whitman was then District Attorney, and Mr. Smith was new in the office.

Commissioner Hirshfield's explanation of withholding this information for two years is that he "did not at that time want the public to believe that it was my intention to embarrass Assistant District Attorney Smith in his efforts to round up slackers and other violators of the law." He gave out the Goldwater testimony after a long talk with Mayor Hylan at City Hall.

Mr. Smith's answer to the Hirshfield attack is:

"While I was there everything was conducted according to law. No police officers ever came there because there was no violation of the law. Goldwater never spoke to me about the club at any time while I was in or after I left. If Goldwater was a gambler, I never knew it and it simply shows that the Police Department and this man from Brooklyn, whose name I wouldn't say my mouth by mentioning, are now trying to curry favor with the respectable element in the Police Department. The statement made by Goldwater is absolutely false and he knows it to be false."

District Attorney Swann asked Justice

Continued on Fourth Page.

MAGISTRATE IN DUBLIN SLAIN AS CROWD LOOKS ON

Alan Bell, 70 Years Old, Is Dragged From Tramcar and Shot Four Times.

PART OF GANG MASKED

Assassins Escape—Victim Was Former Official of Royal Constabulary.

IRISH CRIMES INCREASE

Murderers Still at Large Despite Offer of \$50,000 Reward for Information.

LONDON, March 26.—Almost every Irish bar under the "crimes act" Magistrate Bell was a new victim for the "underground" warfare in Ireland. This morning in Dublin Alan Bell, resident Magistrate, 70 years of age and for many years an official of the Royal Constabulary, was dragged by a gang, some of whom were masked, from a crowded tramcar and shot four times before the eyes of the passengers. Some of the passengers were women, who fainted at the sight. The assassins ran away. No arrests have been made.

Magistrate Bell was on the way from his residence in Monkstown to Dublin Castle when the tramcar was held up at Ball's Bridge.

Later reports say that twelve men were implicated in the murder. Magistrate Bell usually was accompanied by a detective, but so far as is known the detective was not present this morning, which he says could not be proved.

Magistrate Bell was shot under the left ear in the groin and in the left wrist. It is recalled that in 1912, while he was a police inspector in Albany, Galway, Magistrate Bell arrested Henry George, the American writer, who was travelling in Ireland with J. J. Joyce, an Elton master. Aside from his investigation of the Irish bar under the "crimes act" Magistrate Bell investigated the recent attempt on the life of the Lord Lieutenant, Viscount French, and other matters. He believed the authorities summoned the bankers as witnesses before Magistrate Bell, ordering them to produce such documents as might relate to dealings between their banks and the Irish bar, and in secret service work.

Attacks on Policemen.

There have been three attacks on policemen in different parts of Ireland during the last three days, two of the men being dangerously wounded. One was a young man returning home after entering a bar in secret service work.

An inquest at Dublin on the unidentified man killed Wednesday evening revealed that he was a clerk at Army Headquarters. Dublin gossip says he was engaged in secret service work.

Despite placards all over Ireland offering £10,000 reward and Government protection for information, no one has been contacted of any of the assassinations, many of which have occurred in daylight in the presence of many witnesses.

Feeling still runs high in Cork over the murder of Lord Mayor MacCarthy. Several witnesses at the inquest attempted to connect the police with the murder, and the Sinn Féin professes to believe the killing was in revenge for the slaying of a policeman in Cork a few hours before the Lord Mayor was murdered.

O'Brien's Case Discussed.

The House of Commons to-day discussed the case of Alderman William O'Brien, leader of the transport workers, who is in jail. He is said to be conducting a hunger strike and in danger of death. T. P. O'Connor, the Nationalist leader, called attention to the fact that O'Brien was serving on the Government's Coal Commission when arrested, and asked: "Has the Government considered the effect on Irish opinion of the possible death of Alderman O'Brien, resulting from his incarceration without trial?"

Andrew Bonar Law, the Government spokesman, replied: "It is obvious that the Government are not concerned with the case of O'Brien, who is in jail. He is said to be conducting a hunger strike and in danger of death. T. P. O'Connor, the Nationalist leader, called attention to the fact that O'Brien was serving on the Government's Coal Commission when arrested, and asked: 'Has the Government considered the effect on Irish opinion of the possible death of Alderman O'Brien, resulting from his incarceration without trial?'"

Continued on Fourth Page.

GERMAN LABOR COMPELS BAUER CABINET TO RESIGN; MUELLER TO BE NEW HEAD

BRITAIN EASES FRENCH FEARS

Lloyd George Speech Accepted as Reaffirmation of Full Reparation Pledge.

MILLERAND UNDER FIRE

Deputies Assert in Debate He Cannot Cope With Premier in Westminster.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, March 26.—The carrying out of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles is the pivot upon which the politics of Europe is turning. This is why the debate begun yesterday, and still going on, in the French Chamber of Deputies and the speech by Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain in the House of Commons appear as cardinal developments.

A powerful element here virtually is accusing Great Britain of being the prime instigator of the movement to release Germany from some of her engagements, at the peril of the Entente. This group was credited recently with the intention to accomplish the downfall of the Millerand Cabinet and the substitution of a Ministry headed by Aristide Briand, formerly Premier, contending that Briand had not shown himself able to cope with Lloyd George and to defeat Great Britain's alleged intentions regarding the peace treaty.

Supported by several influential newspapers, this campaign has been gaining in impetus during the last few days, and has led to the belief that a crisis not alone for the French Government, but for the Allies.

Situation Is Eased.

This threat is not so alarming to-day, for the general situation has been eased most materially as a result of these three things:

1. The British Premier has made a declaration in the House of Commons which was accepted here as reaffirming the principle that France is entitled to the reparation accorded her as appearing for the last few days, the British Premier at the same time enabled Yves le Troquer, Minister of Public Works, to announce in the Chamber of Deputies that the price of coal to be furnished to France from the regular market price of 115 to 125 shillings a ton to 75 shillings a ton; that the British coal deliveries to France would be 13,000,000 tons a year, or 60 per cent of the British stock for sale, instead of 20 per cent, as previously arranged for, and, finally, would consent to France retaining all German ship tonnage seized, the amount of which is over and above the French losses to be under special arrangement.

2. The British Premier has agreed to the request of the Ebert Government to send German troops into the Ruhr in suspension. Indeed, it is believed here that the British Premier will be settled by negotiation, thereby eliminating another bitter controversial point with France for the time being, at any rate.

Fate Hung in Balance.

Thus, for the time being, the air here seems cleared and it seems that the Millerand Ministry probably will withstand the assault which is being made against it in the Chamber of Deputies. It may be said, however, that the fate of the Ministry was most uncertain up to yesterday.

Accepting at its face value the statement by Premier Lloyd George that he will stand by France in the matter of reparations from Germany, the question is beginning to be raised here as to what is the attitude of the United States Government and what is American public opinion on the points which the British Premier discussed.

What France would like to see is some kind of an official or unofficial intervention, either by resolution or in a speech by one of the Senate leaders, that America, even with the treaty of Versailles unratified, subscribes to the principle that France is entitled to the reparations the treaty gives to her. This is a big point at issue, as the French see it.

Such a declaration, coming from America, and coupled with Premier Lloyd George's statements, it is broadly estimated here would convince the German Government that it must live up to its treaty obligations. A resolution to this effect by the Senate would please the French most of all, because Europeans now realize that the President bears a very different relation to Congress than do European Prime Ministers to their Parliaments, and that the President may not always accurately express his country's sentiment.

WILSON WILL NOT SEND TREATY BACK

Waits to See What Peace Steps Senate Takes.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—President Wilson has no intention of sending the Treaty of Versailles back to the Senate for action, at least not for the immediate present. This became apparent at the White House to-day, after considerable speculation had been indulged in as to what would be the next step.

White House officials declined flatly to discuss the President's intentions, but they took occasion to say that the rumors that the treaty would be sent back to the Senate were unauthorized. From other sources, however, it was learned that Mr. Wilson will wait to give the Senate an opportunity to see what it can do about making peace with Germany, which the White House believes, of course, is futile.

3,400,000 German Army Can Be Put in Field

PARIS, March 26.—Germany, in the event of mobilization, can place an army of 3,400,000 men in the field, says Henry Bidou, well known French war correspondent, in a despatch to the Journal from Mayence. He adds that Germany secretly has reinforced her once famous war machine, which in 1918 was virtually shattered.

Officers, he says, are available to command an army of 4,000,000 men.

RUSSIAN REDS STIR THE RUHR

Rational Socialism Gives Way and General Uprising Is Now Feared.

EXPECT HEAVY FIGHTING

Generals Said to Have Called Upon Berlin for Tanks and Armored Cars.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, March 26.—A staff correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, telegraphing from Munster to-day, describes the general Ruhr situation as fraught with gravest danger despite earlier reports of "rational Socialism" and the reasonableness on the part of the opposing sides.

A Silesian named Anton Wandzick, formerly an engineer employed in an automobile works in Elkhart, Ind., arrived in Munster from the Ruhr district last night and declared the Communist leaders in the Ruhr were being aided by many Russian Reds, including former Russian officers, as well as plenty of Russian gold.

Wandzick, who formerly was in the secret service against the Communists, said he recognized some of the Russians in the Ruhr region as men against whom he had testified following their failure to carry out their part of the Hoffman of Breslau-Litovsk fame, to direct operations jointly with Gen. von Watter, who is operating near Wesel, against the Communists. To-day they established their headquarters at Dülmen, where they can proceed most effectively against the Reds. It was reported here that they had sent an urgent call to Berlin for armored cars and tanks, although this report could not be confirmed.

Perhaps the most mischievous demand which the Communists are making is for automobiles. They are confiscating every motor car passing through the Ruhr district. The Allied Mission of Control, however, got through the Communist outposts to-day with their automobiles intact, although they succeeded in this only after delivering a straight talk to the Communists about the need of such tactics would inevitably bring upon them.

Apparently the Communists have deviated from their earlier slogan of "work and order" and are preparing for a bitter fight against government repression. If, indeed, they are not already engaged in such a fight.

FIGHTING BOLSHIEVIKI ON 250 MILE FRONT

Poles Lose Several Villages, but Report Ascendancy.

WARSAW, March 25 (Delayed).—Bolshevik forces, attempting to smash through the Polish right wing on the Podolian front, have captured several villages along the Stutch River, but have been unable to cross that stream.

Fighting is proceeding over a front of approximately 30 miles, and a statement issued at Polish headquarters here says the Poles are inflicting heavy losses upon the Soviet army.

SAYS ALLIED FORCES MAY ASSIST GERMANS

Report of Cooperation to Restore Order in Ruhr.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, March 26.—(Delayed.)—The Lokal Anzeiger says it is announced from American and British sources that the Allies had decided to permit Germany to send 100,000 troops to the Ruhr region and that if these are insufficient to maintain law and order they will be reinforced by 50,000 British, French and Belgian soldiers.

PARIS, March 26.—The belief prevails in some quarters here that the German Government has renewed its request of the allied governments to obtain permission to send additional troops to the Ruhr Basin. The opinion seems to prevail that they will refuse the permission.

India Excludes Germans 5 Years.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Government of India has issued an order prohibiting the entrance of Germans into India for a period of five years from the signing of the Versailles treaty, Consul-General Smith at Calcutta to-day notified the State Department.

The German proletariat has for years

Former Secretary of Trade Union Will Organize Another Ministry.

DEMAND OF WORKERS

They Refused to Accept Capt. Fisher Cuno and Also Dr. Schiffer.

BOLSHEVISM DYING OUT

Labor Proves to Be Effective Bulwark Against Lenin and Monarchists.

By RAYMOND SWING.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, March 26.—The trade unionists again have shown their power in German politics by overthrowing the Gustav Bauer Cabinet.

Dr. Hermann Mueller, Foreign Minister in the Bauer Government, is to form a new Ministry. While he is not recognized as a strong personality, he was chosen to head the new Government because of the fact that he is persona grata with labor, which he served as union secretary. Dr. Mueller is a majority Socialist leader, and Vorwärts, the organ of that party, says the entire Social Democratic party demanded that Mueller head a new Cabinet.

The trade unionists refused to accept Capt. Fisher Cuno as Finance Minister. The chief objection by labor to Capt. Cuno, it was authoritatively said to-day, was because he was too close to Hugo Stinnes, the German coal and steel "king."

At the same time they refused to accept Dr. Schiffer, Vice Chancellor in the Bauer Cabinet, because he promised amnesty to Dr. Wolfgang Kapp on his own authority and was charged with having ousted President Ebert as being willing to let Gen. von der Goltz's Baltic troops remain in Berlin.

Attributed to Labor Pressure.

The fall of the Bauer Cabinet can be attributed to direct pressure of labor, which has been extremely displeased with the attitude of the Ministry since it returned to Berlin from Stuttgart. This pressure was directed on the Cabinet through the Labor Federation.

The strength of this pressure was obvious in the concessions which labor obtained from the government on March 20, on the basis of which the strike was called off. Again it was felt last Wednesday, when Chancellor Bauer presented his resignation and President Ebert asked him to reform the Cabinet. And, finally, Herr Bauer felt it when he fell before labor's political onslaught. Chancellor Bauer went down with it.

It is only beginning to be realized here how strong this labor movement is; how, in this last revolution, led by Kapp, there is a real danger of the restoration of the German monarchy, with the attendant militarism in the Central Empires, and the end of the German Republic.

Nothing could have been more apparent after the general civilian strike against Kapp's short lived militaristic regime than that Germany of to-day is not a democracy, but a military dictatorship. It is beginning to be realized that not only were the Hohenzollerns defeated in this revolution, but that Nikolai Lenin was defeated as well.

The Russian Revolution has been more a destiny, for had Lenin chosen to accept his moment six weeks ago, had he marched into Poland and captured Warsaw, there is little reason to question that he would have swept German labor into a Soviet dictatorship, which, indeed, might have gone so far as to undermine the French, the Italian and even the British Government.

Bolshevism at Lowest Ebb.

Instead of this Bolshevism in Germany is to-day at the lowest ebb at which it has arrived since the revolution which toppled down the Kaiser's throne and sent him fleeing in the night to find asylum in Holland.

The Independent Socialists, who are officially pledged to a course of revolution in Germany in accordance with the Russian plan, have in their first pronouncement since the close of the general strike set forth a programme which calls even to certain the shop steward scheme in industrial plants—a scheme by which the radicals expected to be able easily to revolutionize industry. Instead of this, the Independent Socialists have these points:

1. The disarming and the mustering out of all counter revolutionary groups, the recruiting of privates from the ranks of workers and politically reliable officers.

2. The release from imprisonment of all revolutionary fighters and amnesty for all of them.

3. Punishment of all counter revolutionary and of all persons guilty of killing armed workers.

4. A nationalization programme, beginning, first, with the nationalization of mines and of power, and then of the iron, steel, transport and other highly developed industries.

5. The nationalization of large estates and of forests.

6. The efficient development of agriculture by the application of modern methods.

7. The development of social legislation and the equalization of wages and incomes.

The German proletariat has for years